THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, April 28.

London Gazette Extraordinary
Monday, April 28, 1800

"*Downing-street, April* 28, 1800.

"A diſpatch of which the following is an extract, has been received from the right. hon. Lord Minto, his majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary at Vienna, by the right. hon. lord Grenville, his majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

Vienna, April 22, 1800.

My Lord,

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your lordſhip that the campaign has opened in Italy by an important ſucceſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians. On the 6th inſtant general Melas attacked the ſeveral poſts occupied by the French to the northward and weſtward of Savona, and Vado, and drove them from the poſition of Torre de la Buona, Mont Notte, and ſeveral others: ſome of theſe poſts were ſtrongly intrenched, and ſome of them defended by three thouſand men; but they were carried by the courage and conduct of the Auſtrian troops, who appear to have acquired much honor on this day.

"The enemy retired with precipitation on Vado and Savona, leaving their cannon and about 300 priſoners, among whom is a chief de brigade and ſeveral officers of diſtinction. In the night between the 6th and 7th the troops evacuated Vado, having deſtroyed the ſtores and ſpiked the cannon and retired by ſea towards Nice. Their number is ſuppoſed to have been between 7 and 800.

"The Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of Vado in the morning and found 17 pieces of heavy artillery.—Gen. Melas immediately inveſted Savona."

It is ſtated in letters from Hamburgh, that the emperor Paul has publicly announced that he has withdrawn from the coalition.

April 30.

The king of Pruſſia, it is reported is now forming a league in the north of Germany, the object of which is to place obſtacles in the way of the aggrandizement of his neighbors. It is ſaid that Sweden, and Denmark ſeem diſpoſed to enter into it, and that one of the firſt ſucceſſes obtained by it was the recal of the Ruſſian forces from the theatre of the continental war.

The cauſe of the diſpleaſure of the emperor Paul is ſaid to have ariſen originally from the refuſal of allowing him to take poſſeſſion of Malta.

May 3.

The King of Pruſſia, it is reported is now forming a league in the north of Germany, the object of which is to place obſtacles in the way of the aggrandizement of his neighbors. It is ſaid that Sweden and Denmark ſeem diſpoſed to enter into it, and that one of the firſt ſucceſſes obtained by it was the recal of the Ruſſian forces from the theatre of continental war.

The chief conſul was expected at Dijon about the 30th of April. His guard was to be at Dijon on the 27th, and preparations were making to get his palace in readineſs by that day.

The march of a Spaniſh army towards Portugal is unfounded.

It is ſtated in letters from Hamburg that the Emperor Paul has publicly announced he has withdrawn from the coalition.

We received this morning the Paris papers of the 29th of April, one day later than thoſe which arrived the day before yeſterday. It appears by a private letter from Straſburgh, dated the 25th, that the French have croſſed the Rhine, and that a battle had taken place. "The armies," ſays the letter, "have been engaged ever ſince ſix in the morning.—It is now nine o'clock, and the advantage begins to be on our ſide. It was our centre that made the attack." It ſeems rathere extraordinary, as that there is a telegraphic line from Straſburgh to Paris, no intelligence has been communicated of a later date than thoſe of the 25th of April,

One of the Paris papers aſſerts, on the authority of accounts from Germany, that general Hohenzollern has taken the Bochetta, after ſtorming ſix lines of entrenchments with dreadful ſlaughter. Should this prove true Genoa muſt fall inſtantly.

The army of the reſerve is rapidly encreaſing in ſtrength. It was on the 24th of laſt month about 70,000 ſtrong and freſh troops were expected to arrive. A part of the army is in motion——Two diviſions have filed off towards Geneva.

The chief conſul was expected at Dijon about the 30th of laſt month. His guards was to be at Dijon on the 27th, and preparations were making to get his palace in readineſs by that day.

Extract of a letter from our correſpondent at Plymouth, dated Wedneſday evening laſt.

"The Louiſa armed brig arrived this morning from the ſtraits, with diſpatches from Admiral Duckworth, which contain an account that he had fallen in with a Spaniſh convoy from Carthagena to Lima, conſiſting of three frigates and 14 ſail of merchantmen, having on board 150 tons of quickſilver and other goods, and that he had the good fortune to capture 2 of the frigates and 11 ſail of the convoy, all of which were ſafe arrived in port.

May 5.

We received this morning, by expreſs, the Paris journals of the 29th ult. In the *Journel des Debats* we find an official article dated Florence, April 12. This contains the important intelligence that the Paſs of the Bochetta, termed "the key of Genoa," and which has hitherto been deemed impregnable, has been taken by the Auſtrians under count Hohenzollern, on the 9th ult. by aſſault——They had to force no leſs than ſix lines of entrenchments, which they did in deſpite of the moſt obſtinate and deſperate reſiſtance. The French army under Genarel Maſſena is by this atchievment, completely enveloped, and preſſed in every direction. On the north there is now no ſtrong place to impede the advances of Count Hohenzollern: on the eaſt is General Ott's diviſion aided by the inſurgents of Fontana Buona; on the weſt is General Melas, on the Heights Savona, with an army conſiſting originally of 40,000 men; and to the ſouth, in the Gulph of Genoa, is the ſquadron of Lord Keith, who according to letters from Leghorn of the 4th ult. ſailed from thence on board the Audacious of 74 guns, for the expreſs purpoſe of co-operating with the movements of the Auſtrians in the Genoeſe territory. The army of Maſſena, which is thus hemmed in on every ſide, is ſaid to conſiſt of about 15,000. If the deſperate attempt which the French generals promiſed for the 21ſt ult. ſhould not ſucceed, and its ſucceſs is beyond all probability, there can be little doubt but that the whole of this army will be compelled to a ſpeedy ſurrender.

In the official account abovementioned, it is ſaid that Gen. Melas "had entered in part to Savona." By this we preſume is meant that he was maſter of ſo much of the place as was not under the immediate fire of the citadel.

Letters from Straſburgh of the 23d, ſay, "that the army of the Rhine was actually engaged, that the action commenced at ſix o'clock in the morning, and at nine o'clock the advantage began to turn on the ſide of the French. This intelligence, though thus circumſtantially given, we totally diſbelieve. If any action had taken place on the Rhine near Kehl on the 25th it is not poſſible that the reſult ſhould be known at Paris on the 28th and particularly as there is a telegraphic communication between the capital and Straſburgh. Our readers will recollect that the ſame intelligence was given in the Paris papers of the 27th and nearly in the ſame terms. In theſe caſes we can only ſuppoſe the fact to be that a partial cannonade has been interpreted at ſome diſtance into a general action.

France.

PARIS, 9th Floreal—April 29.

The gazettes of Tyrol and upper Suabia ſay that on the 8th the imperial troops got poſſeſſion of Savona and Vado; that at that time general Maſſena was at Genoa, and conſequently cut off from the reſt of his army which had fallen back on Aibenga, ſo that the French troops who were at Genoa, Gavi, Bochetta, and the Riviera di Lavanti, were blockaded by ſea and land. The foreign gazettes ground the news upon no official report. It is difficult to believe that general Maſſena was cut off and ſeparated from his army on the 8th, ſince, by the official reports to the conſuls, that general on the 9th and 10th attacked the enemy at Safello and Albiſſola; that on the 11th he repulſed them, taking near 6,000 priſoners; and that on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, he was occupied in purſuing the career of his ſucceſs.

It is ſaid that two veſſels ſent by a houſe at Marſeilles with proviſion for the French at Malta, have reached their place of deſtination. The French have abandoned the ſuburbs of the town to retire into the forts, and have embarked on board the Guillaume Tell all the ſick in order to diminiſh the conſumption of proviſions. The place is in a condition to hold out for ſeveral months, even ſhould it not be re-victualled.

J. J. Ayme has been reſtored to all the rights of a French citizen, and is no long er under the ſuperintendance of the police.

Letters from Turin ſtate, that the duke of Aoſta, the king of Sardinia's brother, will take the command of the Piedmonteſe troops who act with the Auſtrians.

The conſervative ſenate has appointed Simeon, Perreau and Beaujour, to the three vacant places in the tribunate.

Two letters from the count de la Saulay formerly a general in the ſervice of France have been intercepted: one was addreſſed to a lady, and the other to M. de Sartine, formerly lieutenant of police, and now at Tarragone.—In theſe letters he announces, that the Ruſſians are retiring from the coalition; that there is no more hope for the monarchy; that the Bodrbons are diſperſed one at Mittau, his brother at London, the duke d'Angulême at Mittau the duke de Berry at Naples, the Prince of Conde at Grodno, and his ſon at London.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Florence, April 11.

The following official Bulletin has juſt been publiſhed here:

"A courier from field marſhal count Hohenzollern, arrived this moment brings the pleaſing intelligence that the Bochetta was taken on the 9th of April by aſſault. Six rows of works, which appeared impregnable, were ſcaled by our troops with a heroic valour, notwithſtanding the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the enemy. The main body of the army has beſides taken poſſeſſion of the fort of Vado, and has partly entered Savona. The loſs the enemy has ſuſtained is much more conſiderable than ours. The French are ſurrounded, and defend themſelves with deſperation.—The details will be immediately publiſhed.

"*Marquis* Sommariva,
Maj. Gen."

Florence, April 11, 5 in the evening.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Letters from Straſburgh, under date the 5th Floreal, April 25, contain the following intelligence: "The armies have been engaged ſince ſix o'clock in the morning. It is now nine, and the advantage begins to be apparently on our ſide. The attack was made by our centre."

April 27.

The miniſter of general police has addreſſed a circular letter to the prefects of the departments, exhorting them to ſuperintend the emigrants who may make attempts to return to France. They are deſired to enforce the execution of the laws againſt emigration in the ſtricteſt manner; and he concludes with obſerving, that the moſt inflexible juſtice with reſpect to the emigrants can alone conſolidate the public.

Two veſſels laden with proviſions have entered the port of Malta. The French abandoned the environs, and withdrew into the forts. It is in a condition to hold out for ſome months longer.

BRUSSELS, April 17.

Letters from Paris which may be conſidered as authentic, ſpeak in the following manner:—It is certain that negotiations between Government and the Emperor of Germany are purſued with activity. Belgium is the only obſtacle to peace. England and Auſtria are ſo determined on that point, that it is thought they will not recede from it.

DIJON, April 24.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

General Carnot, brother to the miniſter of war, ſets out tomorrow for Paris with important communications, to the government. The general in chief, Berthier, requeſted him to defer his departure for one day, on account of diſpatches, not leſs important, perhaps which he might have to ſend to the firſt conſul.

We expect every moment at head quarters news from the Rhine, where hoſtilities muſt have commenced. Gen. Berthier has left one of his aids-de-camp with the army, who is to bring him an account of events, which cannot but be fortunate, when we conſider the number, valor, diſpoſition and ſituation of the army of the Rhine.

The army of reſerve was on the 29th Germinal, (April 19) compoſed already of 54,000 men; it has ſince been encreaſed by the 59th of the line, two batallions of the 9th light, and 22d cavalry, the 58th of the line, the 44th, and very numerous detachments of conſcripts, ſo that it is not now leſs than from 70 to 72,000 men. Conſcripts are ſent in great numbers to Chalons on the Soane, to which the right wing extends, and to Mentz.

This army begins to move. The diviſion of gen. Wartin is filing off towards Geneva; ſeveral corps are already on their march. The diviſion of General Loiſon has orders to follow the ſame route immediately. A part of the adminiſtration of ſubſiſtance, butchers and bakers are going to the Leman.

All the troops that have arrived within theſe few days have come by forced marches.——They marched twelve and thirteen poſt-leagues in a day.

Although two diviſions of the army are on their march, the arrival of the chief conſul is not leſs certain, the internal decorations of his palace are carried on, and ſome alterations have been made to encreaſe the embellihment. Can it be ſuppoſed that theſe preparations are for nothing, or only for a ſingle moment? the arrival of the chief conſul is announced for this decade.

To the troops who are filing off towards Geneva, articles for the field, with which the magazines are abundantly ſupplied are delivered. A great quantity of cloathing, is alſo delivered.

The conſular guard is to arrive on the 27th—it conſiſts of 13 officers and 707 non-commiſſioned officers and privates.——It is to be followed by 12 horſes of artillery and 352 horſes of equipage. The chief conſul's horſes will arrive on the ſame day.

It is announced that from the preſent period to the 4th of May, freſh troops will arrive, among whom are the ſecond diviſion of the 13th demi-brigade; the 20th cavalry; 2000 men of the 30th, & detachments of the 3d cavalry, the 19th dragoons, the 24th light demi-brigade, the 96th and 43d. The latter detachments arrived on the 4th.

Forty generals are in this town. Couriers ſet off every inſtant from head-quarters, and others arrive from different points from Geneva, the Rhine and Paris. Nothing tranſpires relative to their contents.

A conſiderable convoy of firelocks was ſent yeſterday evening to Beſancon. All the generals here have given at the conſular palace a brilliant fete to the gereral in chief Berthier. Several ladies in the town were invited as well as the wives of the ſuperior officers. The entertainment was extremely magnificent.

American Intelligence.

Penſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

We have the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that the preſident has attended to the accounts which we have publiſhed, and that he has thought it his duty to go in perſon to the office of the treaſury, and direct enquiries to be made and ſtatements to be made out of various accounts.

Among others we learn, that Mr. Pickering's have been particularly attended to. On this occasion we shall think it our duty to suspend the publication of any further of Mr. Pickering's accounts than we have already done, until we see whether the statements now making out, are correct or deceptions—we shall however recapitulate the balances which appear upon Mr. Nourse's files to be due of Mr. Pickering, upon the accounts and at the dates which we have published yesterday.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dolls	Cts.
No. I. *British treaty Fund*—The first warrant under this head is dated 27 May, 1796, the last October 12, 1798, of the warrants and expenditures since there is no account, this account was so far settled on the 1st of January 1800, the balance then unaccounted for	32,828	96
No. II. *On the Contingent Fund*—the amount drawn being only so much as was issued from the treasury between the 16th March, 1795 and October 3, 1796, inclusive, which account was settled the 29th of March last.	10,386	7
No. III. *Spanish Treaty*—The first warrant is dated 31st January 1797 the last, 10 April, 1799—and the account was also settled on the 1st of January 1800, only the balance unaccounted for	56,965	61
[*This account is very remarkable as it appears that only 11,798 dollars 59 cents were accounted for on the 1st of January last, when the enormous sum of 68,764 dollars had been issued. It is also deserving of remark that two sums of ten thousand dollars were issued in March and April, 1799. When did Dr. Stevens sail for St. Domingo?*		
No. IV. *Prize Causes*—The warrants for this account are dated between the 26th May, 1798, and 12 February 1800, according to the files the account was settled on the 11th January, 1800, but there are credits given on the 15th January, and 12th February following, but their amount is fairly credited—the balance unaccounted for is	54,000	76
No. V. *Barbary Powers*—This account in amount and importance deserves more consideration than all the rest. The first warrant was issued on the 31st December 1796 and successively down to the 20th September, 1798, amounting to the sum of	324,799	86
This amount was settled on the 1st of January, 1800, at the treasury as appears by Mr. Nourse's files and there had been then accounted for as expended only	27,063	12
Balance due	297,736	74
[Monies issued between 1st of October, 1798, and the 17th April, 1800, are not stated in the account on the 18th of April, 1800. Notwithstanding the above balance was unaccounted for, Mr. Pickering drew by a warrant, No. 9612	50,000	
Making a balance unaccounted for of	347,736	74
Making altogether the enormous sum of	501,918	14

These sums the editor has compared with the official files in the presence of three witnesses; if there is any error in them it rests with the officers of the treasury.

ANOTHER GROSS ERROR CORRECTED.

	Dolls.	Cts.
In the statement of Mr. Pickering's account of receipts and disbursements, under the head of *Barbary Powers* in Saturday's Aurora. The credit was fairly stated at	27,063	12
But the balance was stated by the omission of a single figure, 300,000 dollars less than it appears on the files of the register of the treasury, it should stand instead of the sum of 47,736 74—the true balance unaccounted for	347,736	74
Making the whole sum received	374,799	80

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. CLAYPOOLE,

I am compelled by the considerations of justice and personal attachment to Col. Pickering to declare, that the recent publications in the Aurora, respecting his pecuniary transactions while Secretary of State, unfounded.

The *accounts of the Department*, while it was conducted by colonel Pickering, have been exhibited at the Treasury, and it is expected that they *will be* finally settled *soon after* the offices are opened at Washington. It appears from these accounts, that a balance of about 500 dollars remained in his hands when he retired from office; this sum was deposited in the Bank of the United States, and has this day been returned to the Treasury.

The balances to which the publications in the Aurora refer, are the aggregate amounts of sums, which have been remitted to public agents chiefly residing in foreign countries;—the payments made by the late Secretary of State are supported by regular vouchers, and although in many instances they constitute charges against individuals in the books of that department; they will exonerate the Secretary from pecuniary responsibility.

The nature of the public service requires that monies should be entrusted to agents on account, and the practice has been common in every department, since the first establishment of the government.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Treasury Department,
June 23d, 1800.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I have read with much surprize the letter of Mr. Wolcott, published in Claypoole's paper of this morning, individually, you have cause for exultation by the force it gives to the facts you have brot forward, but I cannot congratulate the public on the confirmation it affords to the suspicions already gone abrad.

I do not wonder that Mr. Wolcott should kindly sympathize with Mr. Pickering. I am not surprised at this fellow-feeling between them—nor that they find it necessary to say *something* in reply to accusations so formidable; but I do wonder they have not contrived a *better* defence, and that Mr. Wolcott should venture in the very first paragraph of his letter to state boldly to the public what he knows to be untrue.

He says, the recent publications in the Aurora respecting Mr. Pickering's accounts, are unfounded. Mr. Wolcott knows that so far from being unfounded, they are not only founded upon, but are transcrips from, the original accounts in his own department. Let Mr. Wolcott if he dare produce official transcripts of the originals, himself, and shew, if he can the variance. Mr. Wolcott however in tender concern for Timothy Pickering daringly ventures to palm upon the public a flagrant untruth. This noble pair of friends (like Pylades and Orestes) are so careful of each other, that they are careless of themselves; and to save the falling reputation of Timothy, Oliver Wolcott boldly determines to sacrifice his own.

"The accounts of the department "while it was conducted by col. Picker-"ing have been exhibited at the Trea-"sury."

Have they? All of them? Are the vouchers found that were lately required, and for want of which the accounts were returned to Mr. Pickering? Have they been exhibited, en masse, or in detail? If they have been exhibited, have they been *examined?* most probably not, for Mr. Wolcott assures that when expected they *will be* "finally settled *soon after* the offices are opened at Washington!" Whenever they shall be *finally* settled, the public will be in no small degree indebted for that event to the AURORA.

By *unfounded*, does Mr. Wolcott mean *false? fabricated?* Does he mean (if he hath indeed any other meaning than to blind the eyes of the public by general denials and round assertions) that the Balances stated in the Aurora as unaccounted for by Mr. Pickering on the days in that paper mentioned, are not the same unaccounted balances at the same time which appear against Mr. Pickering in the original books of account in Mr. Wolcott's own department? Will Mr. Wolcott assert this? If he does, he asserts a *falsehood and be is challenged to produce to the public the accounts themselves.*

If there be *error* in the statements of the Aurora, how easy was it for Mr. Wolcott to *shew this*, who has the paramount controul over the treasury department! The *Editor* of the *Aurora* it seems can take this trouble for the sake of the public, but Oliver Wolcott and Timothy Pickering will neither take it for the public or themselves!!! How admirally this dignified reserve becomes them! What a noble spirit of contradiction on behalf of his friend Timothy, Wolcott has exhibited! He contradicts not only the *Editor of the Aurora, but himself;* & daringly stands forward to the world to say, that the transcripts of the accounts of his OWN DEPARTMENT, upon which the evidence of public expediture is ultimately to rest, ARE UNFOUNDED!!!

But they are only *unfounded* in the *first* paragraph of this most original epistle: for strange to say, they appear in the *third* paragraph to be perfectly *well founded!* "The balances (says Mr. Wolcott) to which the publications in the Aurora refer, are the aggregate amount of sums which have been remitted to ministers and other public agents, chiefly residing in foreign countries." Indeed! Mr. Wolcott! So then these *balances*—these statements in the Aurora, are actually *founded* upon the accounts in *your own department!* How difficult it is for those who seek to *conceal the truth* to preserve consistency! Mr. Wolcott I fear has undertaken a task which requires a much better memory than he seems to possess.

But I apprehend that you Mr. Editor, could never have supposed, or have meant to insinuate to the public that Mr. Pickering had *embezzled*, or was *unable to pay* the sum of 501,000 dollars, appearing against him; on the contrary, I apprehend that the accounts and statements you have brought forward tend to prove *that he has made*, or might have *made* an ENORMOUS FORTUNE from his *office* and his *agencies*, after fully paying up all the balances that the treasury accounts exhibit.

The complaints which the public have a right to make from the documents you have brought before them are,

1st. That Mr. Pickering having the liberty of drawing for *hundreds of thousands* of dollars at his discretion, and before there is an absolute want of them, may thus borrow from the public, for 6 or 12 months together enormous sums: and speculate with them to a profit of *eight per cent* to himself, while the public is at the same time *borrowing* money at that enormous interest.

For instance, the 8 per cent loan occasioned a great deal of speculation and stock jobbing: a hundred thousand dollars borrowed from the public coffers at that time, would have afforded a profit that might have furnished the little parlour of Mr. Pickering's *cottage in Luzerne*, very snugly. What Mr. Pickering might have done under this convenient *perquisite* of discretionary draughts, other officers might have done also: & the public may have borrowed at 8 per cent their own money from their own servants!

Whenever Mr. Pickering will furnish a statement of the comparative dates and the sums of his draughts on the Treasury and his payments for public services, we shall know whether Mr. Pickering is so *poor a man* as he pretends to be: for 100,000 dollars drawn in January may be paid in December.

2nd. The public have a right to complain that Mr. Pickering, who has undertaken the arduous office of Secretary of State, should also be permitted to monopolize so many *agencies*. They are duties, if not inconsistent yet accumulated with the most *bare faced impropriety*. Are these agencies performed for *nothing?* Would not the *perquisites* of two per cent furnish the poor man's table with *whisky* in the back country?

3d. The public have a right to complain, that the officers of the government are ever permitted to draw on the treasury *in favour of themselves* at all. Why cannot they draw in favour of the persons to whom they pay the money, at the time they pay it? Does a merchant keep 10 or 12000 dollars in his desk to pay little accounts, while he has his bank to draw upon?

4th. The public have a right to complain that these treasury accounts appear to tell *one thing*, when *Mr. Wolcott* the Treasurer, declares they mean *nothing like it.* Is this the way of keeping the accounts of *the public?* Yes it is—if the public are to be kept in the dark.

5th, The public have a right to complain that these accounts are not more *regularly*, more *frequently*, and more *fully* made up and submitted to the public & that there is not some easy method of checking the vouchers, without depending entirely on Mr. *Nourse* and Mr. *Steele!*

The public have a right to complain, that any *taxes* are laid upon them, or any *loans* are made at *eight per cent*, till these *unaccounted* for *millions* are satisfactorily accounted for: not by Mr. Wolcott *contradicting* the statements of his *own department*—not by accounts holding out to the public *one meaning*, and *concealing another*—not by accounts *partially* exhibited without correspondent vouchers—not by general *assertions* unaccompanied by *proofs* and *contradicted* by the *asserter* himself—but by fair, full and intelligible statements; which the public may be enabled to understand, and in whose authenticity they can confide.

It is the DUTY of Mr. Wolcott, as a citizen, and by a *solemn oath* to produce them: he is *paid* and *well* paid for taking care, that they shall be forthcoming—If he means to remove the doubts that now haunt the public mind, he will produce such accounts: and, until he does, suspicion will whisper, that

"There is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

A CITIZEN.

Lexington, July 17.

A LAW CASE.

A, a non-resident has a claim on a certain tract of land, he enters a caveat in the Federal court, against the plat of B, a resident and recovers judgement—B, the resident, enters his caveat against A's, plat in the state court, and recovers judgement. C, is in possession of the land, whose claim is confessedly inferior to that of A, or B, or perhaps C, has no legal claim at all.

Quere. Will not C, hold this land forever? or what measure can be taken to oust him!

A letter from St. Bartholomew's, dated 31st May, (received at Wilmington) says,

"Ship Ariel, with a valuable cargo, from the East-Indies, has been taken by two French privateers, and carried into Guadaloupe. She is said to have had on board 100,000 pieces of Nankeens, and 500 chests of tea, besides other articles. (*Star*,

The emperor of Germany has pledged himself to reinstate the king of Sardinia in his dominions, possessed by him before the war. A treaty to that effect has lately been concluded between the two monarchs. Had this been done sooner, it is possible there would have been a more effectual co-operation among the allied powers than we have witnessed.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their store on Main Street, Lexington,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wines, Groceries, Tin, Glass, China & Queens-Ware, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails of all sizes, &c. &c.

Which they are determined to sell on the very lowest terms for CASH IN HAND, but no credit can possibly be given.

N. B. ALSO for sale a quantity of SALT & COTTON, low. Lexington, July 1800.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT in virtue of an act intitled an act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes, I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Harrison county, on Thursday the 21st of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the middle fork of Raven creek, where the old trace leading from Georgetown to Cincinnati crosses the said Middle fork of Raven creek, and from thence to proceed to a tree marked C I, beginning to two entries of 5000 acres each made in the name of Edmund Wooldridge, then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses to perpetuate testimony in order to establish the beginning of the said entries, in the name of Edmund Wooldridge, for 5000 acres each, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Andrew Hampton.

19th July, 1800.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES ON UNIVERSAL RESTORATION

For sale at this office, price 3s.

TO BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON the 11th day of August next, the plantation formerly belonging to Charles Smith fen. and since the property of Harmonius Alkin dec. The tract of land contains about 240 acres, of which about 150 are cleared, and in good repair, with an everlasting spring—a large framed dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses—good, and a very large apple and peach orchards, that have been bearing many years—also an excellent meadow. The above will be sold for three equal annual payments—one third within twelve months from the day of sale—the second within two years, and the third within three years from the day of sale. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

At the same time and place will be sold a number of good horses; a large stock of cattle, sheep and hogs; a waggon and gear; all the household and kitchen furniture; all the farming utenils, and three or four hundred bushels of wheat, in the sheaf. The above property will be sold on twelve months credit, for all sums above twenty shillings (the purchaser giving bond and approved security) and all under that sum ready money will be required. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till the whole is sold.

William Alkin,
William Clarkson, } exors

Bourbon County, 15th July, 1800. 2t

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond of mine executed to william T. Taylor, of Fayette county, state of Kentucky, for the sum of 1400, dated the 16th day of May, 1797, and will become due the 1st day of October next, the above bond was given in part for two tracts of land which I bought of said Taylor, which cannot be found, I am therefore determined not to pay any part of said bond, until he has the boundaries of said lands ascertained.

Joseph Ruffner.

Kenhawa, 19th June, 1800. t3w

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, will meet on the eleventh of August next, five miles North East of Lubulgrud, at a lick called Plumb lick in said county, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls in an entry of 1320 hundred acres of land made in the name of George Smith, on three treasury warrants, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

And the said commissioners, at the same time and place, will also proceed to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of an entry of 2000 acres (adjoining on the North the above entry of 1320 acres,) on the waters of Slate, made in the name of James Minor, and will likewise do any other act which may be deemed necessary, agreeable to law.

FORTUNATUS COSBY, atto. in fact for George Smith and Minor's heirs.

July 6th 1800. HCtp.

LOST

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN,

OUT of my Kitchen in Main street Lexington, on Sunday evening the 6th July, (inst.) a Silver Table spoon, with an inverted handle, and the letter B engraven thereon. Whoever will bring said Spoon to me, shall have a suitable reward for their trouble. tw

James Bliss

16th July, 1800.

NOTICE.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A Young Negro Girl,

About the age of ten or twelve years. Enquire of the printer. tf

Lexington, July 16th, 1800.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

PETER Y. ROBERT,

ON Main street, next door to Mr. Patrie M'Cullough, continues the

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In its various branches, as good, and at as low a price as any in the state. A considerable allowance made to wholesale buyers. He wishes to engage as

AN APPRENTICE

to the above business, an ACTIVE LAD, about fourteen or fifteen years old—One from the country would be preferred.

3t Lexington, 16th July, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head waters of Steel's run, one Bay Mare, 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the shoulder and buttock C, has a Colt, appraised to 61. 10s.

Levi Calvert.

12th May, 1800. 3w†

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Lincoln County, at Wood's old station, on Green River, a white mare, about 15 years old, 13 hands 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock I, appraised to 9l.

ALSO a bay mare, about 11 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, with a small star in her forehead, branded on the near buttock IP, appraised to 10l 10s.

Rolen Burks.

May, 24th 1800. 3w*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Lincoln County, near Riff's mill, on Green River, a bay mare 6 years old, 13 hands 2 inches high, with a large star in her forehead and three white feet, no brand perceivable, appraised to 11l.

ALSO a white horse, about 12 years old, 13 hands, 3 inches high, branded on the near shoulder thus S, had on about a 4 shilling bell, appraised to 3l. 10s.

Osborn Coffey.

April 25th, 1800. 3w†

LEXINGTON, *July 7th, 1800.*

At a meeting of the UNITED COMPANY *of the Kentucky Iron Works,*

RESOLVED, That proposals will be received in this town, for the space of six weeks, by Cuthbert Banks, James Morrison, and B. Van Pradelles, or either of them, for renting the Iron-Works, consisting of a *Furnace, Forge, Slitting mill, Grist mill,* and their appurtenances, all in good repair, either entire, or separately.

N. B. The company have an assortment of NAILS to sell by whole sale—for which, apply to B. Van Pradelles.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

IN the post-office Lexington, which if not taken out within three months, will be returned to the general post-office, as dead letters.

George Adams, Jno. Anderson, Richd. Anderson, care of col. Hart, Lexington; Robt. Alexander, esq. Wm. Alloway, Elisha Allen.

Cornelius Bogart, Jno. Breckenridge, esq. Walker Baylor, esq. 2; Wm. Boyd 2, one to the care of col. Nicholas, and one to the care of Mr. Hudson, mercht. Walter Beal, 2; Joseph Barnard, Abraham Bufert, Jno. Blackmore, 2; Wm. Bailey, Jno. Brown, care of G. Clark; Henry Burnem, Henry Buckner, Jno. Boyd, George Black, Jane Bradshaw, to be left at Jno. M'Nair's; George Brown, Georgetown; George & Robt. Balentine, care of Richd. Biddle; Wm. Brown, Jno. Bell.

George Clark, esq. Henry Cox, Jacob Coft, to be left at Geo. Anderson's; Jno. Clay, Francis Cannon, Peter Covenhoven, 2; Duncan Campbell, esq. Mr. Jas. Crutcher, Jessamine county; Jno. Carty, potter, care of Mr. Campbell, Saml. Carver, James Cord, 2, care of Robt. Campbell; Robt. Campbell, Robt. Campbell, Clark county, care of Wm. Suddith; Robert Cameron, 5, care of David Loughead, Thos. Carneal.

Rezin Dorsey, Michael Dugan, Thomas Dickinson.

Jno. Eastis, Jno. Ewing, Thos. Elliott, esq.

Col. Jno. Finney, Joseph Fleming, Daniel Ferrill, care of Wm. Johnson; Wm. Fenwick, from Virginia; Francis Flournoy.

Charles Grimes, Jno. Grant, Elisha Gordon, James, Gaugh, Joseph Griffith.

Jno. Howard, care of Jno. Todd; John Hains, Boonsborough; Jas. Halis, on the road to the Crab-Orchard, David Humphreys, Jas. Harrison, at the Cove Spring; Peter Hall to the care, of Messrs. Trotter and Scott; Martin Hawkins, Port William; Benjamin Harris; Jno. Hazlerig, Agnes Henderson, care of Alexander Smith; Eliphalet Hichcox.

Jno. W. Johnson, esq. 2; Francis Johnson, 2, Versailles; Thos. January, Geo. Johnson, Burwell Jackson, Joseph James, Jno. Johnson, Jackson and Young, Jno. H. Jones, Scott county.

Francis Poytress or John Kobler, care of the Methodists; Giles Kelly, near Winters's Mills, in haste; Archable Kincaid, 2, Versailles.

Fulton Linsey, care of Fulton Thompson; Benjamin Lloyd, 2, cooper; Joseph Linn, Jno. Lee, esq. Geo. Lewis, merchant; Whitehead Leonard, care of Jno. Harrison.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Archable M'Ilvain, cabinet maker; Richard Mather, esq. Peter M'Arthur, Georgetown; Daniel Morris, care of Jonathan Wallace, Jno. R. M'Clean, care of Jno. Parker; Mr. James Morrison, Joseph Morgan, care of maj. M. Bedinger, Peter Moore, Wm. Maynie, Jno. Morford, James Morford, Samuel Merredeth esq. Mr. M'Manus, care of Jno. M'Nair; do. care of Mr. Scott; Jno. Meigs, 2.

Alexander P. Price, capt. Walter Preston, Boons creek; rev. Jno. Price, Jessamine county; Robt. Plummer.

Jas. Rupels, Jas. Ruglip, Alpheus Ray, Edmd. Rogers, David Reed.

Jas. H. Stewart, 7; Alex. Stewart, hatter; capt. Robt. Saunders, Oliver Sutton, Geo. Scott, Boonsborough; Jno. Stevinson, near Grant's old station; Wm. Smith, Winchester; Jno. Scott, Woodford; Robt. B. Stubblefield, Jno. D. Scott, Jessamine county; Charles Smith, Harrison county; Nathaniel Sepples, Stephen Shelton, near Parkers mill; Willoughby Shadven, Boone county; Thos. Sloe, Wm. Southgate, esq. attorney, near Newton's; Wm. Scott, Boon's station; Francis Simpson, Jno. Simpson.

Wm. T. Taylor, Fulton Thompson, David Thompson, rev. David Thomas, Leonard Troutman, Thos. Turpin, care of Henry Clay; Sterling Turner, Madison county, care of col. Miller; James Taylor, Wm. Thompson, hatter.

Jno. Vernum, Georgetown.

Jno. Williams, Woodford county; Jno. Whitesides, care of Mr. Trotter; David Walker, Logan county, care of Mr. Grammer; Jas. Whaley, Mathew Willson, Mr. Woodhuff, shoe-ware-house; Jas. Ware, Anderson Watkins.

James Yount, care of capt. John Hunter, Georgetown;

Dr. Frederick Zerbin, care of Elijah Craig, esq.

ANDW. M'CALLA, Asst. P. M.

July 1st, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Lincoln county, near the mouth of Knob lick, on Green River, a dark bay filley, 2 years old, 13 hands high ap brand, with a small white speck in her forehead, no praised to 4l. 10s.

George Neal.

May 26th, 1800. 3t

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Lincoln County, at the mouth of Knob lick creek, on Green River, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near buttock IL, a strip on her nose, appraised to 9l.

John Perman.

May 26th, 1800. 3t w

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Mercer county, near the head waters of Harrods run, a black mare, about 5 years old, about four feet seven inches high, has a small star in her forehead, appraised to 9l.

John Wood

January 2d, 1800. 3w†

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit.

June, Court Quarter Sessions, 1800.

Stephen Kelly, complainant,
against
John Mitchell, defendant,

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law & the rules of this court & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of our next September term & answer the complainant's bill, or the same shall be taken *pro confesso*: That a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, one posted up at the front door of the court house in Winchester, and one other published at the door of the stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Teste.

Micah Taul, D. C.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR:

OR THE

Office, Duty & Authority,

OF

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, SHERIFFS, CORONERS & CONSTABLES,

IN THE

STATE OF KENTUCKY;

With precedents suited to every case that can possibly arise in either of those offices, under the laws now in force, with references to the laws out of which they do arise.

There will be given in this work, upwards of 200, Precedents, consisting of Forms of Attachments, Bonds in Special Cases, Bail, Challenges, Charges, Executions, Examinations, Informations, Inquests, Indictments, Judgments, Mittimus's, Oaths, Records, Recognizances, Subpœnas, Warrants, &c. together with the Explanation of several Writs and Law Terms. To which will be added, Maxims & General Rules, Actions & Remedies.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The work will be executed on a neat type, and good paper, and will extend to between 250 and 300 pages, and bound in boards.*

II. *It will be put to press as soon as 500 copies are subscribed for; and finished within three months thereafter.*

III. *The price to subscribers will be two dollars: one half to be paid at the meti of subscribing, and the remainder on delivery of the work. The price to non-subscribers will be two dollars and a half.*

IV. *Those who subscribe for twelve copies; or who shall procure twelve subscribers, and be accountable for the money, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.*

JOHN BRADFORD.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

LONDON, May 1.

Yesterday we received by express, Paris Journals to the 27th ult. inclusive. The Moniteur of that date contains the relation of the late battles in Italy, officially transmitted to the chief consul by the generals Souchet and Oudinot, from their respective head quarters at Melono and Pietra.

Seldom have official details been so artfully confused, and so well calculated to impress an opinion, the reverse of the true state of facts, which can be made out with assistance of a map, and the former accounts. Upon a hasty perusal, we find there has been a succession of engagements from the 6th to the 15th inclusive, in all of which the French have had the advantage, making 8000 prisoners.

But these letters, so flattering to the French, make no mention of the fall of Vado, nor do they acknowledge that Massena, and the greatest part of his army, are cut off from France, except by sea. Souchet, indeed finds himself "detached" from Massena, and more at hand to send accounts to Paris, that is, he is cut off from Massena, and between the Austrians and France, while the Austrians are between Massena and France. It is not owned that Savona is besieged, but assurances are given that Savona and Gavi, "are provisioned." Why are we not also informed that Genoa & other forts are provisioned? Because they are not in immediate danger, Massena we are told attacked the Austrians at Sassello & Abissola on the 10th; the action lasted the whole day, and on the 11th he drove back the enemy. On the 10th he must have been repulsed and pursued, or how could he drive back the enemy on the 11th? As he made the attack he could not drive back his opponents without having been repulsed, since to drive back supposes a previous pressure.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th, warm actions took place; all of which, according to Souchet's letter, terminated in favor of the French. This is false. The obvious object of those actions was to expel the Austrians from the height of Savona, & to re-open the communication between Genoa and France. In this object Massena failed. Souchet is still more anxious to conceal his own misfortune than that of Massena. He never retreats but after a victory. He repulsed the Hungarian grenadiers with great loss from Mologne, but he does not say that he lost the post; an event which must have taken place, since we find him claiming much merit for afterwards taking it. On the 10th, Clauzel, under Souchet, "fought all day" near St. Jacques, but no result is mentioned, though the letter is dated the 16th. On the 12th says Souchet, "we fought all day," again he conceals the result. Would he not have boasted had it been in his favor.

Stripping these letters of mere boast, and putting out of consideration the number of killed, wounded, and prisoners on either side, the following appears to be the true state of facts: the Austrian general Melas attacked the whole French line on the 6th of April: but he made two principal efforts, the one on the east side of Genoa, along the sea coast, which failed, the French taking 2,500 men, and Baron D'Aspre, prisoners; the other across the mountains covering Savona, which succeeded. This last was by far the most important, and the former was probably only a diversion in its favor. No attack was made on the Bochetta, as stated in the former French papers. At this time, the 6th ult. Massena had his head quarters at Genoa; but the command of that city, and its defence in Eastern Riviera, were especially entrusted to general Miollis.—The heights of Savona and the line of mountains, were defended by strong posts occupied by two divisions, the one under the command of general Soult, which streached towards Genoa, and the other commanded by general Souchet, which streached towards France. These divisions have appeared to have joined near Montenotte, on the Bormida, and it was by this way that Melas advanced on the 6th, driving in all the posts, defeating Soult's left wing and compelling his division to fall back towards the eastward; one part to protect the Bochetta, and another to garrison and provide Savona against a siege, which Soult foresaw would take place, as he found himself unable to resist the progress of the Austrians. By this combined attack, Massena's attention was divided on the 6th; and as he went to the assistance of Miollis to the eastward of Genoa, Melas no doubt found an easier passage to the sea coast, than he might otherwise have experienced. Souchet's division was not engaged till the 7th. He was then driven from St. Jacques, next from Mologno; and lastly, finding a column of Austrians, ascending the Tanaro, had reached Pieva, and threatened to surround him, he fell back Westward to the line of Borghetto; and the Austrians reached the sea-coast, taking Vado investing Savona, and cutting off one half of the French army from the other. Massena, apprised now of his critical situation resolved on making a vigorous effort to re-establish his communication with Souchet and France, by recovering the heights of Savona. For this purpose he instructed Souchet to attack the Austrians on his side on the 9th and 10th, while Massena attacked them at the same time on the other side. We find that Souchet retook Mologno, and was fighting briskly on the 11th and 12th.

We find also that on the 10th Massena attacked the Austrians at Abissola on the sea-coast, and at Sassello on the mountains; but we neither find that he raised the siege of Savona, or re-established his communications with Souchet. Massena continued the attack with great vigor on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th; and though we are told of advantages and numbers of prisoners can perceive that he failed, the Austrian line remained unbroken. On the 21st, another great effort was to be made, which would decide the fate of one of the armies. Massena is an excellent general and may extricate himself from his critical situation, but his fate is at present very doubtful. The Telegraphic order for all the troops in march to move from France to Albenga by forced marches, shews the feeling of danger. The report in the former Paris Journals of the re-taking of Montenotte, and of the Austrians at Savona being cut off was unfounded. The assurance in Oudinot's letter, that "Savona is provisioned," sufficiently shews that the place was besieged when the last accounts came away. Oudinot must have gone from Massena to Souchet by sea; he could not pass it by land unless the Austrians were surrounded, a fact which would have been eagerly announced, if true. What essential service might not the British navy have rendered by blockading Genoa.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ELEGIAC ODE.

WHEN the ſtroke of the woodman had ceaſ'd in the vale,
And the ſweet Philamela had finiſhed her ſong;
A ſage child of ſorrow repeated his tale,
And ſigh'd to the ſtream as it murmur'd along.

"I have ſeen the glad proſpect which led me aſtray,
Change its luſtre, and fade like the tints of the morn;
I have ſeen the meridian ſplendor to day,
But nights have ſucceeded and found me forlorn.

"I have ſeen as I paſs'd, how the roſe bluſhing gay,
To the gale of the morning its boſom diſplay'd;
I returned; but its beauties had faded away,
And the pride of the morn e'er the ev'ning was dead.

"I have ſeen, (oh how lovely!) the maid of the dale,
Fluſh'd with health and with beauty triumphantly tread,
But alas! neither beauty nor health could avail.
For all that was lovely, with Laura is dead.

"How delaſive is hope! oh how tranſient the ſtay
Of the ſun beam that gilds our terreſtrial ſcene!
How ſhort is the pleaſure of man's brighteſt day,
And the blaſts of misfortune how piercingly keen

"How blank is the proſpect, how gloomy the day,
Which is clouded with care, and o'er-ſhadow'd with woe,
How dreary, unſocial and cheerleſs the way,
Which the children of ſorrow muſt wander below!

"Oh when ſhall the pilgrim arrive at his home,
And man to his parent in gladneſs return;
Oh! when ſhall our ſorrows be loſt in the tomb,
And the wretched forget with the wretched to mourn."

Thus nightly he ſang, and the ſwains lov'd to hear,
For his accent was gentle and mild as the dew;
Till they dropp'd o'er his tale of misfortune a tear,
And ſhrunk from the world and the picture he drew.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A few evenings ſince in a company of gentlemen and ladies, ſome doubts were ſuggeſted concerning the etymology of a word, which being removed by one preſent--a young ſprig of law obſerved, "Oh! have you ſtudied greek"--yes ſir (replied the other)--why then you have been as d--d a fool as I have been, for I ſpent two years very foolifhly in the ſtudy of the languages--pray (ſays the etymologiſt) what greek authors did you read--" the laſt I read (replied the other) was *Lexicon*."

JUST RECEIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,
AND NOW OPENING BY
JOHN A. SEITZ,

IN the ſtone houſe at the corner of Main and Mill ſtreets, formerly occupied by Seitz & Lauman, and lately by Mr. John Jordan jun.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods; Groceries; Hard, Glaſs, Queens & China Wares:
Alſo, a conſtant ſupply of
Salt, Caſtings, Nails, Bar-Iron, &c. &c.
Which will be ſold cheap for CASH, or ſuch COUNTRY PRODUCE as may occaſionally ſuit him.

* * Thoſe who have accounts with the late firm of SEITZ & LAUMAN, yet unſettled, are again ſolicited to come forward and cloſe them, as a delay may prove very injurious both to the debtor and creditor.

tf Lexington, June 3d, 1800.

GINSENG.

I WISH to purchaſe twenty thouſand pounds of clean well dryed Merchantable
GINSENG,
Either in ſmall parcels or packed in good tight barrels, I would recommend to perſons who can procure conſiderable quantities to apply and contract for the ſame.

I have juſt received an addition to my aſſortment of Merchandize which will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices, for cash, Ginſeng, country Sugar, and Linen.

William West.

Lexington, 20th May, 1800.

GINSENG.

WANTED to purchaſe a few thouſand pounds of clean, dry and well picked GINSENG.—Apply at the ſtore of
John Jordan jun.
Who has for ſale ſeveral valuable tracts of LAND, in this ſtate—alſo in the Territory North Weſt of the Ohio.

tf Lexington, 3d February, 1800.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any deſcription, may be had at this Office on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. BURROWES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick houſe adjoining Mr. J. Jourdan, and Meſſrs. S & G. Trotter, to the brick houſe oppoſite the court houſe and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former aſſortment, Hard, Crockery and Glaſs Wares, alſo complete ſets of China Tea Ware.

N. B. Thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, as I ſhall ſhortly ſtart for Philadelphia.

Lexington, 10th May, 1800.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS juſt imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his ſtore in Lexington, oppoſite the court-houſe, A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens, China and Glass Ware,
Which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington, April 1ſt, 1800.

N. B. In the above aſſortment, there are the beſt of Sherry, Port, and Teneriff Wines, the beſt of Lime Juice, Spirits and French Brandy, likewiſe Bowling Cloths, Silks and Muſlins aſſorted, Hilling Hoes, and cut Nails aſſorted, Sickles, Engliſh & Dutch ſcythes, Red Wood, Paints and Braſhes, Sheet Tinn in boxes, Sheet Copper, and Tub-mill Irons.

JOHN CLAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,

IN the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, oppoite Meſſ. Samuel and George Trotter's, which he will ſell on low terms for Caſh or Country Produce, viz. Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Woodford. He will purchaſe
BEES-WAX & TALLOW,
For which he will give one half Caſh.

tf Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

JOHN SOMERVILLE,
(LATE OF KNOXVILLE,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to Naſhville, where he has commenced
TAVERN-KEEPING,
In the houſes formerly occupied by Maj. Lewis and lately by Joſeph Coleman Eſq. Thoſe who will pleaſe to call on him may depend upon receiving the beſt entertainment the ſituation of the country and market will afford.

Naſhville, April 29, 1800.

LANDS TO SELL.

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

18363 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the ſouth by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of ſlate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many ſeats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing ſprings beſides Indian creek, its ſoil is very fertile fit for cultivation tho' broken, it is intermixed with fine bottoms, with a little trouble and a ſmall expence valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in for a part of the tract. The title indubitable.

11646 1-3 acres, on the north ide of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof 1120 poles when reduced to a ſtraight line, the ſoil pretty level and rich. The title indiſputable.

2367 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Caſtle river, Madiſon county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run oppoſite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville croſſes the tract N. E. &S. W. about 2-3 of a mile, it is of a very early entry

438 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarkſville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the ſaid town of Clarkſville.

6000 acres, of land in ſeveral ſmall grants reſerved by the ſtate of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congreſs, lying on the bank of the river Kaskaskias, near the town of the ſame name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N.W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and oppoite 18 miles inland which lies about 25 miles above Louiſville, the tract is not far from a flourihing ſettlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandize, Lotts & Houſes in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaſer of a conſiderable quantity of land. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,
tf High ſtreet Lexington.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ſell ſix or ſeven likely young NEGRO BOYS and MEN. For terms apply to him at his farm, four miles from Lexington, on Strode's road.

12th May, 1800. *Thos. Hart* jun.

THE ſubſcriber will purchaſe all the Mole-ſkins that may be brought to him before the firſt day of November next; provided they are manged agreeably to the following directions. The ſkin to be ſplit down the belly, and taken off as clear of fleſh and blood as poſſible—The ſides of the ſkins to be pierced with a number of ſmall holes, through which two ſmall ſtiff ſticks are to be paſſed, and another from the noſe to the tail—after this three croſs ſticks are to be put in, ſo as to ſtretch it as much as poſſible without tearing; when thus done ſhould be ſome what longer from head to tail than from ſide to ſide.

John Lowrey.

27th June 1800. 3w

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lulbulgrud, in Clarke county.

Alſo 265 acres near the above.

400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court houſe.

About 300 acres Big Bruſh creek, Greene county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodſburg, to Frankfort, near Grays Horſe Mill.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Jeſſamine county.

Samuel M'Dowell.

April 9th, 1799. tf

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on the ſixteenth inſtant, from the ſubſcriber in Jeffe ſon county;

BOB,

A negro man, about thirty-five years old, five feet ten or eleven inches high, ſlender made, he had on and took with him, a broad cloth coat of a mixed dark gray color, with poliſhed ſteel buttons; a ſhort gray coloured coating ditto, caſſimer jackets and gingham ditto, new beaver hat, and ſeveral white linnen ſhirts, with a variety of other good cloathing. He was formerly the property of Mr John W. Hunt of Lexington, and is probably lurking in the vicinity of that place, or making towards Chilicothe. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure him with all reaſonable charges if brought home.

James F. Moore.

May 28th 1800. 3f

WASHINGTON COUNTY, ſct.

June Quarterly Court, 1800.

James M'Elroy, complainant,
againſt
John Iveſon, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that he appear here on the firſt Tuesday in Auguſt next, and anſwer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Kentucky papers for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Baptiſt meeting houſe near Robert Chandler's ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and alſo a copy to be poſted up at the door of the court-houſe in Waſhington county.

A Copy. Teſte,
* *John Reed* c. w. c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1800.

"PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purſuance of the act of congreſs, paſſed on the firſt day of March, one thouſand eight hundred intituled "An act in addition to an act, intituled, an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the Society of the United Brethren, for propagating the Goſpel among the Heathen," as follows:

1ſt. All the fractional parts of the quarter townſhips adjoining to the Indian boundary line of the tract of land referred to in ſaid act, except the fractional quarter townſhips, number *four* in township number *ſeven* of range number *twenty*: Alſo, all the fractional parts of the quarter townſhips adjoining to the river Scioto, except the quarter townſhips number *one* and *four*, in township number *ſix* I range number *nineteen*; the quarter townſhips number *two* and *three* of township number *three*, in range number *nineteen*; and the quarter townſhips number *ſix* and *four* in township number *five*, of range number *twenty*; together with the 50 quarter townſhips hereafter deſcribed, are reſerved to be located, for the original holders of warrants granted for military ſervices, or their heirs, in lots of one hundred acres, purſuant to the act above recited.

2d. The following is a deſcription of the 50 quarter townſhips referred to in the preceding article and which were deſignated by lot in the preſence of the ſecretary of War, purſuant to the act above recited.

Range.	Township.	Q. Town.	Range.	Township.	Q. Town.	Range.	Township.	Q. Town.
1	1	3	6	2	1	10	1	3
	8	2		6	2		3	4
	8	4		7	3		5	1
	10	1		8	2	11	6	1
2	2	3		8	3		8	1
	3	4	7	4	2	13	8	4
	5	1		6	1	15	1	3
	5	3		7	2		1	2
3	1	1	8	2	1		7	3
	7	1		2	3		7	4
	7	2		4	3	16	2	4
	8	4		5	1		3	4
4	4	3		7	3		6	1
	10	3		9	3		7	2
5	3	3	9	1	3		7	4
	7	1		7	4	17	7	1
	9	3		9	4			

3d. All the lands in each of the above fifty quarter townſhips, and in the fractional parts of quarter townſhips before deſcribed, have been divided upon the reſpective plats thereof, as returned by the ſurvevor general, into 25 many lots of one hundred acres each, as the quantity ſuch quarter townſhip or fraction is ſtated to contain will admit, in the manner pointed out and required by the above recited act.

4th. The plats divided as aforeſaid into lots of one hundred acres, are depoſited in the office of the regiſter of the treaſury where the locations are to be made; and upon ſurrendering the warrants which ſhall be thus located, patents will be iſſued in the manner and upon the conditions preſcribed by law.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia the day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Secretary of the Treaſury.

April 28. 3 w

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Ogto COUNTY.
Aquilla Field,
vs.
James Cornick, and Eleanor Morgan,
In Chancery.

SATISFACTORY proof being made to this court that the defendant James Cornick is not an inhabitant of this ſtate, on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of our November court next, to anſwer the complainants bill, that a copy of this order be inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, that another copy be ſet up on the court houſe door in this county, and another copy be poſted up at the houſe door of John Athertons ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice.

A Copy. Teſt.
* *Aquilla Field,* c. o. c.

AN EASY METHOD WITH THE DEISTS.
ALSO
THE TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY DEMONSTRATED.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending, bringing home, or ſecuring in goal, a Mulatto Man, named PHIL. formerly the property of Mr. Innis Brent, of Lexington. He has been caught once or twice, ſince he left home, and has made his eſcape—he is lurking about in the neighborhood of this place.

Richard Higgins,
tf near Lexington.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, ſct.

May term, 1800.

Andrew M'Caſlin, complainant,
againſt
Adam Truxall, Hugh M'Dermitt and Edward Northcraft Cullum, defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Truxall having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 3d day of the next Auguſt term, and anſwer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, another copy poſted up at the court-houſe door, and a third copy publiſhed at the Danville meeting houſe door, ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice.

A Copy. Teſte,
Willis Green, C. D. D. C.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, ſct.

May term, 1800.

Andrew M'Caſlin, complainant,
againſt
John Truxall and Hugh M'Dermitt, defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Truxall having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 3d day of the next Auguſt term, and anſwer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, another copy poſted up at the court-houſe door, and a third copy publiſhed at the Danville meeting houſe door, ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice.

A Copy. Teſte,
Willis Green, C. D. D. C.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber are once more requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective accounts. Thoſe who neglect to comply with this notice previous to the 20th of next month, are informed that ſuits will be commenced againſt them without diſcrimination.

Robert Barr.

March 12, 1800.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, ſct.

May Term, 1800.

Thomas Kinsdle Junr. complainant,
againſt
Thomas Kinsdle Senr. defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 3d day of the next Auguſt term, and anſwer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette, another copy be poſted up at the court-houſe door and a copy publiſhed at the Danville Meeting houſe door, ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice.

A copy. Teſte,
Willis Green, C. D. D. C.
* 8w

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale at this office, (by the groſs dozen or ſingle,)

A PRIMER,

(On an entire new plan.)

Calculated to TEACH CHILDREN the different ſounds of all the letters, with more eaſe to the TEACHER, than any heretofore publiſhed.

ALL thoſe who have in their hands, ſubſcription papers for publiſhing the *General Inſtructor*, are requeſted to forward them to this office, in order to enable the editor to aſcertain the number of ſubſcribers to that work, and thereby determine whether it will be printed.

TO be ſold by public ſale, on the next Fayette court day, at the court houſe door, in Lexington, for ready cash, the following articles, viz. a Spy-Glaſs, a box of Newell Water color Paints, a pair of braſs Candleſticks, a ſet of Feild Bed Curtains, a lady's Fan & Caſe, and an Offridee Feather; as alſo the following books, viz Lewis's Philoſophical Commerce of Arts, Fergufons Aſtronomy, Fourcroy's Chemiſtry, Rutty on the Weather, and Prieſtly on Perſpective.

2w July 9th, 1800.

FOR SALE,

ONE half of my leaſe of the Millersburg Lead mine, now in complete order for working 20 hands to an advantage, which will from the moſt accurate calculation, produce from 40 to 50,000 weight of lead; any perſon diſpoſed to engage in the above buſineſs, by applying to the ſubſcriber, will be accommodated with the above offered proportion or a ſmaller part, and I make no doubt will be found on experiment to equal his expectations.

Benjamin Elliott.

Millersburg, 10th July, 1800. 3w

STOLEN laſt night from the ſubſcriber living near Bryan's ſtation, a bay mare, 4 years old laſt ſpring, upwards of 15 hands high, ſhod before, has a number of ſcars on the rump occaſioned by the bite of a horſe, and her ſides a little chafed with the gears her hoofs much ſcarred by being corked laſt winter, natural trotter and walks faſt, ſhe is branded on the near jaw, ſhoulder and buttock K, whoever delivers ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber ſhall be handſomely rewarded, beſides what the law allows.

John Rogers.

July 10th, 1800.